THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

L. XVII., No. 831. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

OTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES ARNOLD FLETCHER our firm ceased on the 31st May.
STEPHENSON & Co.
Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.
722

OTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector* and *General Commission Merchant* under the le of UNDERWOOD & Co.
PHILIP H. UNDERWOOD.
720 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

OTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BARNET in our firm ceased on the 31st March last.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
718 Shanghai, 26th May 1866.

OTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
719 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

OTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by THOMAS MURDOCH DRYSDALE, and JOHN MELANCTHON under the Style and Firm of DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.
J. M. RINGER.
715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

OTICE.—Mr. CESAR SCHNEPEL has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
W. REMÈ & Co.
5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

OTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHEIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*
ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.
Hong name *Kwong-yuen* 賢源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. ED. & Co.
710 Shanghai, May, 1666.

OTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*
JOHN HARVEY.
tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

OTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.
H. OVERBECK.
Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co's house.
700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

OTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.
ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

OTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.
DEACON & Co.
685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

OTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

OTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.
ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Loou-Hohee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give particulars concerning the cost of ers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.
GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.
MEADOWS & Co.
297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

JOHN POOK.
COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's) ½-doz. cases.	Tls.	6.00
Medoc, (do. do.)	"	5.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.) do.	"	10.00
Sherry, (Ysasis,)	"	8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coningham,)	"	8.00
" " "	"	6.00
Port, " "	"	8.00
" " "	"	7.00
Sherry, " "	"	8.00
Champagne,	"	12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's,)	"	1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water.	"	2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.
MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port; Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors:
DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Eqs.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMONTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.
HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.
President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Squate, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORE'S
ORIENTAL CIRCULAR, AND GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 26th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18s. *per annum,* in advance.

THE ORIENTAL CIRCULAR is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandise,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

Messrs. NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
Direct to
Messrs. REES, GLANMORE & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—BATES, HENDY & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.
14jy 701 Shanghai. 21st April, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of **Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO *Every variety of* DISH.

LEA & PERRINS

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta,	Roseine,	Fuchsine,	Violet
Purple,	Crimson,	Mauve,	Blue,
Green,	Canary	Orange,	Yellow,
Phosphine,	Scarlet,	Red,	Ultramarine,
Brown,	Black,	Regina,	Soluble Blue

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N.B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LNODON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Eug. Buissonnet in our firm ceased on the 31st May last.

BUISSONNET & Co.
Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will from this date, carry on the business under the style of Chartron & Monnier, and under the management of Mr. A. Nachtrieb, who is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

CHARTRON & MONNIER.
30jy 725 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Christy's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of Steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas.

ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.

RHODODENDRONS, and AZALI-[AS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.

GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	May 30	Hankow,........	June 24
Hongkong,......	June 26	Nagasaki,........	„ 19
Tientsin,........	„ 21	Yokohama,......	„ 15

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,...... Mar. 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... Mar. 8 } May 3rd.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending June 29th, 1866.

	Malwa.		Patna.	
June—	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
23,—	530	..	365	..
25,—	510	565	365	..
26,—	..	..	..	..
27,—	515	520	365	..
28,—	510 a 515	..	360	370
29,—	510	..	372	375 a 380

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—June 30th, "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Suwonada," (Am. str.), Jayne, from Hongkong.

Departures.—June 30th, "Tatung," (Am str.), Cook, for Hankow; "Burdwan," (Br. sh.) Douglas, London.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. "Suwonada," from Hongkong, Messrs. Lay, Torrey, and Jackson; 2 Europeans on deck, 4 Parsees, and 104 Chinese.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Friday, the 6th proximo.

The London Mail of the 26th May, due in Hongkong on the 6th July, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 10th July, per *Fohkien*.

The French Mail of May 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th June, and here on the 5th of July. It arrived last year on the 1st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*,—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7.00 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

The collision between the French Municipal authorities and the native shopkeepers, to which we briefly alluded last week, has resulted in a suspension of the objectionable imposts. The recusants, in consequence, have abandoned their defensive attitude and resumed business. The onus of the collision is thrown on Mr. Ortmans, the late Secretary, on whose assurance the Council affirm that they relied, in stating to the meeting of land renters held on the 7th May last, that the acquiescence of those on whom the new taxes would fall, had been gained. So far however from this having been the case, it now appears that no measures were even taken to forewarn those whom the new taxes affected, of the fate awaiting them. The result was a false impression regarding the nature of the impost, which, it was believed, contemplated an exaction of $ 10 from every shop in the settlement, and a general combination to close the shops and resist payment. The Council were thus placed in the unpleasant position of yielding to pressure, or incurring the risk of partially depopulating the concession by insistance. They elected to follow the wiser course, and affairs have resumed their even current. But at the same meeting at which the temporary suspension was resolved on, it was also decided to make a fresh assessment, with a view to re-imposing the new taxes in a more moderate form. We cannot but think this measure ill-judged, after what has occurred. Although the recent deadlock was partially caused by a misapprehension of the nature of the proposed measure, it sufficiently confirms the assurance given by Messrs. Yates and Aymeri at the time the budget was sanctioned, that the Chinese were already taxed to the utmost limit they could bear. And we fear that any symptom of an inclination to persist in the new exactions, will reproduce the excitement which is yet barely allayed. It is sufficient to mention the nature of the taxes in question, to show their minute and harassing nature, when it is considered that those on whom they fall are already saddled with a tax of 8 per cent on their rentals. No less than Tls. 900 is purposed to be exacted from water carriers, Tls. 1,440 from oil sellers, Tls. 270 from dyers, Tls. 648 from lodging-house keepers, Tls 624 from coal-sellers, who are already taxed Tls. 1.3.2 by their own government, on every ton of coal they sell. Sellers of bricks, medicine, salt, and timber swell the list; and lest even this minute assessment should allow any shop to escape, a further sum of Tls. 1,350 is debited against general "stores." The total amounts to Tls. 11,448 which, it must be remembered, is distinct from, though a parasite on, the regular budget of Tls. 75,000. Certain engagements were incurred by the municipality in more flourishing times which it now becomes difficult to meet, and it is to defray these that the Tls. 11,400 are required. But unless some urgent demand is apparent, people object to an addition to their taxation equal to a seventh of the ordinary revenue. An English financier who should propose to add another £10,000,000 to our taxation, with a view to paying off the national debt, would not be favourably listened to; and it is not likely the Chinese will appreciate the necessity for a similarly forced contribution, from which they see no immediate or prospective benefit. The Municipal credit must surely be good for Tls. 10,000, and it would be far wiser to raise a loan to this extent to meet pressing engagements, and to repay it gradually, than to attempt a sweeping exaction of golden eggs, at some risk of killing the goose.

There are few more interesting studies suggested by the recent Reports on foreign trade with China, than the effect of race in determining the successful prosecution of particular lines of enterprise. The public at home, from their ordinary newspaper readings, are very liable to form erroneous opinions of the relative extent of the commerce carried on by the various nationalities trading under treaty with China, in consequence of such opinions being, naturally enough, more or less based on the relative political status in the west. A knowledge of the relative share taken by the different nationalities in the naval and military operations which have led, within the last few years, to the establishment of European settlements for trade at important points on the rivers and coasts of China, might readily, in the absence of other information, lead to the idea that three nations shared more or less equally in the foreign trade of the empire; or at least that their commercial interests bore some reasonable proportion to their warlike demonstrations. Still further, is it easy to understand how such opinions might be formed *from a perusal* of the descriptions in the local press, of the doings of Consuls-General, Consuls, and Municipal Councils who, with elaborate functions, preside high-handed over the destinies of the British, French and American concessions. But such is not by any means the case, and the information given by M. Giquel in his Report on the trade at Shanghai, extracts from which we publish, on the subject of the very different and unequal division of the foreign trade of China *among the treaty powers, is most striking* and interesting, particularly in the instance of France. It would seem that national are as strongly developed as individual, proclivities, and their character as well defined and difficult to change. The innate tastes and habits of a people are not to be overcome either by legislation, or by opportunities for change either of occupation or of climate. Acts of parliament at home, and emigration to America and the Colonies where he is surrounded by conditions *most favourable for the development of* industry and energy, have failed to eradicate the habitual laziness and improvidence of the Irish peasant; nor, similarly, have military protection, territorial and other privileges obtained by French bayonets, succeeded in changing the national predilections and in developing French commerce in China. Their position in China is a military or political, not a commercial occupation. The *flag of France waves over large concessions at Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo and Tientsin; it is borne by powerful men-*of-war everywhere in Chinese waters—but its merchant flag floats seldom and solitary among the merchantmen even of the smallest European states, whose citizens, in virtue of the irresistible instincts and tendencies of race, have almost excluded them from what remains, after the giant share of Britain, of the commerce of the east. Of the 88 mercantile houses in Shanghai in December 1865, 58 were British, 10 of the 11 banks, and of other industries *a corresponding preponderance.* The Americans have six large firms, besides stores and ship-building establishments. They excel chiefly in their splendid river steamers and ships. The Germans have 15 firms, including Dutch and Belgian; the French five, besides 1 bank and several stores, and the Swiss 3 houses under French protection. The value of the imports during the year will give a still better view of the comparative magnitude of the various European *commercial interests in China.* In 1865 the imports from Great Britain and her dependencies, including in the foremost place India, amounted in value to Tls. 17,769,726, next those of America to Tls. 482,593, while the total imports direct and indirect from the continent are estimated at Tls. 132,643, of which one million are imported in the first place to Hongkong. The portions of M. Giquel's Report we have elsewhere extracted, contain many extremely important facts, and the views expressed in *connection with them by a gentleman* of his education and opportunities of judging, cannot fail to possess the highest interest both here and at home. While, however, "acknowledging with bitter sincerity how much, commercially speaking, the influence of France is behind-hand in China," M. Giquel expresses a full conviction in her future progress. The distaste on the part of Frenchmen to leave their country for the purpose of mercantile enterprise is, he holds, attributable to the narrow *commercial policy so long* pursued by the French Government. Under pretext of condensing her strength by protective measures, the commerce of France was long contracted, and her merchants lost, through disuse, the energy necessary to extend to a distance the commercial undertakings founded at home. Free trade, however, rapidly renovates commercial activity, and relying on the liberal commercial tendencies of the present government, M. Giquel hopes to see French commerce acquire a broader basis.

SHANGHAI GASTRONOMY.

Perhaps old Brillat Savarin was no carried so very far from the fact by his well-known enthusiasm, when he declared, in his admirable essay on Taste, "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are." Be that as it may, it must be confessed that there are few more certain and valuable indications of the degree of a man's mental refinement than the taste he displays in the choice, arrangement and mode of preparation of the various articles of his diet. There is surely no reason why the cultivation of the faculty of taste should be *confined to* what are, in a limited sense, denominated the fine arts,—such as music, painting, sculpture; or, to descend somewhat in the scale, to the cultivation of flowers, the collection of articles of vertu, or attention to dress, and external decoration generally, all of which are essentially and equally sensuous indulgences. We maintain that the cultivation of the *means of gratifying* the physical sense of taste as an art and science, is equally demanding of attention and encouragement, whether regarded as an evidence of refinement of mind, or as a source of pleasure to the individual, or of benefit to society. There is really no personal taste, less thoroughly selfish in scope and object. With reference to the moral and social aspects of the question, it has been well remarked by the author we have already quoted, that a man who professes to entertain *his friends and takes no personal interest in the materials of the repast*, is unworthy of their friendship. We thus see the influence of the cultivation of taste on the development and exercise of the kindlier instincts of humanity. In the more immediately utilitarian relations of the question, it is certain that, while the production or selection of the elements of food is the natural, and almost sole occupation of the bulk of the human family, the preparation and economising of the materials of subsistence, *form one of most important demands* on the energies of civilized communities. Indeed the state of the art developed in connection with these objects, may be taken as no mean criterion of the grade of their civilization, as well as of the national taste. But to approach the question nearer our own doors, it must be confessed that we have not much cause for mutual congratulation. Good living, in what used by its denizens to be so fondly called the Model Settlement, is more characterized by sumptuousness than elegance; *that is*, by abundance of the materials, than by the skill and taste employed in their elaboration. That there are well founded excuses for this state of matters, will be readily admitted, in the engrossing nature of our daily avocations, in the comparative minority of the gentle sex, and above all in the routine and apathetic nature of the obtuse Chinese mind, which ministers exclusively to our domestic necessities. These difficulties, however, do not make the existence of the evil they serve to perpetuate, the less to be regretted, nor should they be permitted to discourage effort for its reform. In Shanghai, nothing strikes a stranger,' as Hannah Moore would say, so much as the abundance of bad wine consumed, and the numberless results of bad cookery presented to its helpless victims. He can readily fancy that he has at length come to witness the ultimate and literal illustration of the proverb "that heaven sends the food, and the devil the cooks." The profusion too of gaudy decoration, in the shape of artificial flowers of a conventional and low style of native art, is *also a prominent* feature of the worst taste, which is carried out by our house-boys according to to unvarying tradition, and which unfortunately is exhibited usually in inverse ratio to the excellence of the repast they are presumed to adorn. Now in a strictly artistic sense, we hold that such ornament should be grouped in the same category with false hair, stucco-pillasters, wooden nutmegs, and all other shams. It is not to be supposed for a moment that we advocate a reform of our style of living in the direction of extravagance, or even of increased expenditure. On the contrary, we firmly believe that, if many of the parties principally interested were to find it in accordance with their taste, as it certainly is with their comfort, to bestow as much or even a portion of attention on their ménage, as they do on their stable arrangements for the comfort of their horses, they would not only live cheaper, but they would live much better, and would confer a great benefit on society generally. Shanghai possesses fortunately great advantages both in the variety and excellence of the materials for good living. Its geographical position, and the facilities afforded by the amplest steam communication, enable it to command in profusion the contributions both of tropical and temperate regions to its cuisine. From the cosmopolitan structure of the community British, French, German, American and others, a really true artiste, for unlike the poet he is not born but made, might with ease select from and improve upon, all that is choice and excellent in the varied culinary art of those different nationalities; instead however of enjoying this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, we are dragged daily by a wretched hybrid system without any of the higher attributes of the art, the growth of indifference or preoccupation on the part of the served, and of utter laziness and carelessness on the part of the servers. The full consideration, however, of this subject will greatly exceed our limits on the present occasion, but we shall resume it in our next issue.

We return to the consideration of a social subject of wide interest, which we have already introduced to the attention of our readers, namely, the style and materials living in Shanghai. We endeavou to point out their peculiarities and d fects, to what causes they might referred, and also the local advantag enjoyed for supplying the demands a resources of our cuisine. Why, w ask, with the varying climate Shanghai, should we not have a ple ful and perennial supply of vegetab so necessary an element of healthy trition, instead of being poisoned the greater part of the year with p served abominations in tin? Oh th peas! and oh that asparagus! Wh with such a demand, and the conve ences afforded by large compounds the settlement and model farms in t neighbourhood, should we not ha abundance of the various kinds poultry, well fed and tender, to repl those terrible visitations of Shangh fowls, the memory of which will hau many of the happy absent ones till th dying day. When will the Ox sausage cease to be an extensive arti of import for the dinner table? and wh will a change come to those inevita chops en papillotes? Why, with o vicinity to the sea and the great fishi industry almost at our very doors, d our markets not teem with salt wa fish and other productions of the se board, instead of our being condemn to the premature soles and other me dy experiences of our daily life? Wh should our wonderful game supply n be more economised? Why should ve nison pasty be such a rarity, for eve with all its leanness, the native venis is a tasty morsel in that form? Wh should the choicest of pheasants rare make any other appearance than roa ed? Why are quail, snipe and woodco invariably spoiled by overcooking? Th catalogue of our grievances inde might be indefinitely prolonged, b more than sufficient have been enu rated to shew that we need not lab any longer under them, if we choose direct a little more attention to the and impress our domestics with our d termination to avail ourselves of t culinary capabilities of the situatio Instead of having a dinner of six seven courses and twice as many dish of which perhaps only three or fo are really good and partaken o would it not be more pleasant, as we as less expensive and certainly m wholesome, to sit down to one half even one third of the number w cooked, and in good season? So lo as the selection and providing of t viands are left entirely to the car of a Chinese butler, he will either pl himself or, what is equally likely, w furnish only those materials which can procured with least trouble, and fro which, following the national instin he can extract the largest per centa Those familiar with housekeeping a home, know too well that the tende to such weaknesses is not confined t one race or climate.

The high prices paid now, as com pared with former years, for the co mon necessaries of life, form a subje which demands urgent attention i these days of retrenchment. It wi be a long time before a euphemisti resident can again write home of Sha ghai, to an expectant adventurer, th "the climate is that of Madeira an all the necessaries of life are cheap an in profusion." When the adjace country was in possession of th rebels, the devastation wrought b them was cited as the occasion o the scarcity and accompanying increa in cost; but why these famine pric should not have been reduced by th great facilities of import from undistu ed districts within easy reach, nobo inquired, and nobody seemed to car The rebels have long since departe the adjacent country in resettled a apparently teeming with produce, b the war prices still rule. We all kn the tendency to permanence in pric run up during a state of war in eve country, and in Shanghai certainly, w at present enjoy the full benefit of t principle. If an able-bodied Chinam engaged daily in hard work, can ke himself in fair condition on about th Mexican dollars per mensem, as we ha taken some trouble to ascertain, wh should the ordinary articles of diet pu chased in the market for a Europe household, not bear some reasonab proportion to the sum above name An explanation of this anomaly wo go far to show why *one* part of e housekeeping is so exorbitantly de It is at all times, particularly in so questions, an easier task to point ou evil, than to devise a remedy. confess to experiencing the full fo of the difficulty in the present i ance. The first means we wo venture to suggest, is for eve one to take a greater personal inte in what he himself sits down to, eve day, as well as in what he sets be his friends; this should be regarded a great social virtue. It may be doub that "the discovery of a new dish do more for the happiness of mank than the discovery of a new pla but we must agree with our old fri

Savarin when he lays down the aphorism,—"When you invite a man to dinner, never forget that, during the short time he is under your roof, his happiness is in your hands." The second means we would propose is for all those whose other avocations do not allow them time, and whose income is sufficiently large, to place European servants at the head of their establishments, a plan which is found to work so admirably in some of our coast steamers where all the under servants are Chinese; and for those who cannot afford this luxury, either to take entire charge of their housekeeping as they would do at home, or at least exercise more scrutiny in their house accounts, and the doings of their servants. Great opposition will be exhibited on the part of those who have grown fat under the old régime, and much trouble will for a time have to be encountered, as all reformers must expect; but we maintain that the end desired is well worthy of strong and sustained efforts being made for its attainment.

Summary of the Week.

A meeting of shareholders in the Racquet Club has been held, at which it was resolved to call up Tls. 50 per share and to purchase the proposed new plot of land at the head of the Maloo. A meeting of members of a hook and ladder company to form a portion of a new fire brigade has also been held, at which the Company was formally constituted. The prisoners connected with the robbery of Messrs. Waller & Co.'s silk boat have been examined and remanded. An interesting salvage case has been tried in the U. S. Consulate General in which, virtually, two vessels claimed salvage of a Chinese Junk. One only of the claimants brought the action against the junk, and by gaining a decision of course put the other's claim out of court. The circumstances will be found detailed in another column. Briefly, the *Daniel Webster* had found the junk ashore and got her off, but the latter drifted out to sea. The *Daniel Webster* followed, towed her back as far as the beacon when the tow rope broke and she again got ashore, and then sent to Shanghai for a tug, she herself lying off in deeper water. Early in the morning, the *Kiangsi* in passing saw the junk and attached lines to her, imagining she was perpetrating an act of salvage. The *Daniel Webster* came up and protested; the *Kiangsi* insisted and carried off the prize. The question then arises; was the junk derelict, or did the *Daniel Webster* by lying in attendance, though at a slight distance, still retain possession. The U. S. Consul has decided in favour of the latter. The reports of the different Commissioners of Customs have been published and comprise much interesting information regarding several treaty ports. The difficulty in regard to taxes on the French concession has been met by temporary suspension of the demands.

Hankow advices confirm the capture of Laechow by the rebels, or rather the mutiny of the garrison who declared themselves in favour of the Mahomedan rebels.

Foochow letters speak of a general dearth of news. A list of tea exported thence during the current season will be found in another column.

From Amoy a report is brought of the loss of the *Golden Perle* between that port and Tamsui, with all on board.

The English mail of the 10th April reached Shanghai on the 26th instant, bringing telegrams of twenty days later date.

THE RACQUET CLUB.

A meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the Shanghai Club, for the purpose of arranging preliminaries before purchasing the land required for the proposed new building. The question of ways and means was entered into at some length, it being objected that it was inadvisable to expend Tls. 15,000, while Tls. 10,000 only were subscribed for. A general feeling, however, appeared to prevail that it was better to erect a good building even at the larger cost, as the additional Tls. 5,000 had been offered as a loan at 10 per cent interest, and the Club promised to be remunerative. After a lengthened discussion, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Gundry, seconded by Mr. Bell and carried—

That Mr. Fisher be empowered to call upon the gentlemen who signed the share list in the proposed new Racquet Court, for Tls. 50 per share; and that he be empowered to conclude the purchase of the proposed plot of land at the head of the Maloo, at the rate of Tls. 200 per mow.

Minutes of a Meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 13th Day of June 1866, the twenty-fourth Regular Meeting of the Society.

Present:—Geo. F. Seward, President, in the chair; Rev. C. H. Butcher, Vice-President; Messrs. Alabaster, Davis Milsom, Carnie, Reynolds, Robinson Brown, Cockran, Kingsmill, Drs. Thin and Robson, &c.

The minutes of the meeting of 15th April having been read and confirmed, the ballot was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen elected:—

Mr. John A. Primrose, } Resident Members.
Mr. Alfred Cohen, }
Mr. R. J. Forrest, } Non-resident.
Mr. J. V. Grant, }

The following gentlemen were then proposed for election at the next meeting:—

Mr. G. H. Fitzroy, Mr. A. R. Hewlet, proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Kingsmill.

Mr. A. Michie proposed by Mr. Kingsmill, seconded by the President.

The President then announced that the Council of the Society has recommended the election of Sur. José Martinho Marques, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, ex-Interpreter to the French Legation in China, Member of the Maritime and Colonial Association of Lisbon, Professor of Chinese at the Royal College of St. Joseph, Macao, &c., as an Honorary Member of the Society; the ballot would take place at the next regular meeting of the Society.

The following books were then acknowledged:—Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London, by the Society; Handbook for the North of China, by the author Mr. Dennys, of Hongkong; Nos. 3 and 4 of the 14th volume of the Institution of the Imperial Royal Geological Institute of Vienna, and Index of the previously published volumes, by the Society; Primares Notitiæ Linguæ Sinicæ, by the Honorary Secretary; First and Second Report of Geographical Society of Dresden.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to the several donors for their valuable contributions.

The President then read a letter from Dr. Williams, U. S. Minister at Peking, acknowledging his election as Honorary Member, and promising to use his efforts to promote the interest of the Society; also from Dr. Jenkins, acknowledging election as corresponding member, and Mr. Mangan of Nagasaki, as non-resident member, and promising assistance.

A paper was then read on the wild silk worms of China, by D. McCartie, of Ningpo.

The author enumerates three classes of silkworms, viz., the Saturnia Cynthia, Cynthia Mylitta, and the Ailanthus. The Saturnia Cynthia is found in the districts of Dinapore and Rungpore in Bengal, and is reared in a domestic state; the caterpillars are entirely fed on the leaves of the castor oil plant; the filament of the cocoon is so delicate as to render it impracticable to wind off the silk, it is therefore spun like cotton. The yarn thus manufactured is woven into a coarse kind of white cloth, and is said to be of incredible durability, the life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment made of it. With regard to the Cynthia Mylitta, the author states that a species of oak was pointed out to him at Chefoo, as the oak upon with this silkworm fed; he obtained specimens of the cocoons, and when the moth made it appearance he recognised the Cynthia Militta figured in Jardine's Naturalist Library. Success had not attended the attempts to introduce this silkworm into England, from the failure of all attempts which had been made to transplant the oak upon whose leaves it feeds. In India the Cynthia Mylitta is well known as the source of the Silk called Tusseh Silk, which is woven into a fabric much worn by Brahmins and other sects of Hindoos. The author then gives an account, received from a Chinese friend, as to the manner of rearing these Silkworms and reeling and spinning the silk. With respect to the Ailanthus Silkworm, the author states that the cocoons sent him failed to produce a single moth, he therefore sent the cocoons to the Society. The silk manufactured from the Ailanthus Silkworm is said to acquire a pungent pepper-like flavour which excepts it from the attacks of insects. There are two species of Ailanthus upon which the silkworm is fed. The first is called Hiang-chun or fragrant Ailanthus, which grows plentifully in the neighbourhood of Ningpo and Shanghai, and in spring time the tender budding leaves are much relished by the Chinese as a culinary vegetable under the name of Chun-Yu or Ailanthus sprouts.

The other species is called Chou Chun or fetid Ailanthus; an interesting description is given by the author of the mode of feeding and rearing the worms, and preparing the cocoons for being spun, and the methods employed in spinning the silk. He modestly concludes with expressing his apprehension that he has added little to what is already known; but having heard that difficulties had been experienced by those who have attempted to rear the Chinese wild silkworms in Europe and the United States, as well as in spinning and reeling the silk from cocoons, the author hoped that, through the medium of the Asiatic Society, he might be able to bring valuable information to the notice of some to whom it might prove of material assistance.

The President then quoted a private letter of Dr. McCartie, complaining of the difficulty of furnishing these subjects in China, from the want of museums and books of reference; he passed a high eulogium on Dr. McCartie for his interesting paper which he had little doubt would prove useful; he exhibited to the meeting some specimens of the Ailanthus worm, sent by Dr. McCartie. A discussion then took place, in which Messrs. Alabaster, Robinson, Kingsmill and Milsom took part. The latter gentleman stated that many attempt has been made to introduce the Ailanthus silk. The difficulty of reeling of the cocoons has hitherto proved an obstacle to its success.

A vote of thanks to the author was proposed by Mr. Alabaster, seconded by Dr. Thin, and carried unanimously. The President then read a translation by the Rev. G. E. Moule of a Monumental Tablet at Hangchow recording the conversion of the Tien-chu-tang into a Tien-how-kung. The Tablet consists chiefly of a virulent and rather amusing abuse of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and innuendoes as to their real object in coming to China. For example. "The distance from Europe to China is "several thousand myriads of *li*, it requires "a year to perform this journey hither, add "the dangers of the storms and waves. To "leave one's home, to abandon one's wife "and children and make a painful journey "hither, certainly implies some view to advantage in so doing, if we reason from "human nature. No doubt they fraudulently obtain untold sums of Chinese gold in "exchange for the productions of their "country which they bring with them, and "the various articles what they fabricate. "It is reported, however, that those who "enter the religion always receive presents, "and the number of persons and limit of "years is fixed. To win the wealth of "China and then give it back to the people "of China, is a piece of stupidity hardly, I "imagine, compatible with the pursuit of "gain.................No doubt men in love "with fame have flung away their lives to "gain the applause of mankind. But what "if one person is enamoured of glory, will "his countrymen all feel the same passion "and lavish their property on his support? "not to say that the actual tenants of the "Tien-chu-tang who have come hither in "long succession, constitute in themselves a "surprising number of persons all in love "with fame. Ah! they have no doubt an "adequate object for what they are doing!" —The monument (says the translator) still stands, protected by a tiled penthouse at the entrance of the Roman Catholic Missionary Convent in one of the principal thoroughfares of Hangchow; his teacher, an intelligent well-informed man, tells him that it is commonly said by persons who have been to Peking that Yung-ching's tirade against the Roman Catholics was altogether a matter of pique. He had paid a visit to one of the Mission Churches in the capital. The Fathers, instead of coming out to meet him, contented themselves with awaiting him within the Church. He was enraged at this mark of disrespect and gave up his visit, and when he came to the throne vented his animosity in the general persecution and expulsion of the missionaries.

At the conclusion of the lecture a discussion took place, in which Rev. C. H. Butcher, Messrs. Alabaster, Davis, Robinson and others took part. A vote of thanks to the Rev. W. Moule for his interesting paper was proposed by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, and carried unanimously. The President then announced the adjournment of the meeting till the 13th September.

The meeting then separated.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE PROVISOIRE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Extrait du Procès Verbal d'une Séance Générale du 25 Juin 1866.

Présents:—E. Morel, *Président*, J. Bernard, E. Massais, E. Whittall.

A l'ouverture de la séance, Monsieur Le Président rappelle au Conseil les discussions qui se sont produites à l'assemblée générale des propriétaires fonciers réunis au Consulat Général de France le 7 Mai dernier, au sujet du nouvel impôt mensuel à établir sur différentes branches de commerce exercées par les Chinois habitant la Concession Française.

Il rapelle également qu'au moment d'établir le budget pour 1866, Monsieur Ortmans ex-Secrétaire du Conseil les avait assuré à différentes reprises et en réponse aux objections soulevées par le Conseil lui-même, que tous les Chinois qui devaient contribuer au paiement de la taxe nouvelle étaient avertis et disposés à se soumettre a la nouvelle charge qu'ils auraient à supporter, et que ce n'est que sur cette déclaration que ces impôts ont été votés.

Il informe ensuite le Conseil qu'il résulte toutefois des renseignements obtenus, et qui leur seront confirmés par les employés de l'Administration, qu'au lieu d'en prévenir les contribuables, M. Ortmans s'est simplement contenté d'envoyer le shroff et l'interprète de la Municipalité, pour prendre des notes approximatives de la quantité d'individus à taxer, et de leur différent genre de commerce.

Il dit ensuite que les Chinois, se trouvant ainsi frappé subitement d'un nouvel impôt mensuel, sans savoir d'ou provenait cette mesure, se sont refusés à payer la somme réclamée par les precepteurs, et qu'à la suite de ce refus et de certains abus d'autorité de la part des percepteurs qui en ont été la conséquence, ils out fermé leurs maisons Mardi dernier 20 courant, vers deux heures de l'après-midi; que cette protestation s'est non seulement manifestée parmi les 111 (cent onze) nouveaux imposés, mais encore parmi la plupart des autres commerçants indigènes de la concession; qui, effrayés de la fausse rumeur qui circulait que tous les magasins sans aucune exception étaient soumis à une taxe supplémentaire de$10 par mois ont également fermé leurs établissements.

Il signale ensuite les mésures provisoires qu'il a cru devoir prendre en cette circonstance, et la proclamation qu'il a donné ordre de faire afficher par le chef de la police.

Messieurs Dumont, Lanfranchi, et Drouillard tous trois percepteurs de la Municipalité, attachés au bureau du Sécrétariat, sont ensuite introduits séparément devant le Conseil, et le Président leur demande s'ils ont connaissance que les Chinois sur lesquels incombent les nouveaux impôts, aient été prévenus soit par le Sécrétaire même, soit par l'un d'eux, ou par toute autre personne appartenant à l'Administration, du montant de la somme qu'ils avaient à payer mensuellement selon le genre et l'importance de leur commerce.

Ils donnent tous les trois une réponse négative à la question qui leur est posée, et déclarent n'avoir reçu aucun ordre du Sécrétaire de s'occuper de cette affaire.

L'interprète et le shroff, questionnés de la même manière, affirment qu'ils ont été envoyés par le Sécrétaire uniquement pour prenure note de la quantité de maisons devant payer le nouvel impôt, et qu'ils ne sont entrés nulle part.

Profitant de la presence des percepteurs, le Président leur donne connaissance des plaintes formulées contre eux, et après les avoir blamé vertement pour le passé et leur avoir fait les recommandations nécessaires pour l'avenir, met fin à l'incident.

Lecture ayant ensuite été donnée de deux lettres de Messieurs les R. P. Aymeri et Yates, priant le Conseil de prendre immédiatement des mesures pour rassurer les Chinois sur les nouvelles taxes établies sur la concession, le Conseil après délibération:

Considérant la gravité des faits qui se sont produits, et les suites facheuses qui pourraient en résulter pour l'avenir de notre concession,

Sur la proposition de Mr. le Président, décide:

1o.—Que la perception des nouvelles taxes soit provisoirement suspendue.

2o.—Que M. le Sécrétaire et M. le Chef de la Police, accompagnés des interprètes de l'Administration, sont chargés de se rendre immédiatement au domicile de chacun des nouveaux imposés, pour se rendre compte de l'importance de leurs affaires et s'assurer si le montant de la nouvelle taxe n'est pas trop élevé, et dans l'affirmative, de prendre note de leurs observations et d'estimer aussi exactement que possible la somme qu'ils pourraient payer sans entraver leurs affaires, pour en faire l'objet d'un rapport au Conseil, aussitôt la révision terminée.

3o.—Qu'un extrait des minutes de la séance de ce jour soit inséré au *North-China Daily News.*

FOREIGN INTERESTS AT SHANGHAI.

(Annual Report by Commissioner of Customs.)

British.—The British easily obtain the larger portion of the goodly sized ingot which yearly passes through the crucible of trade at Shanghai. Their houses are the oldest; the most powerful among them are branches of those colossal establishments founded when China was still enveloped in mystery for Europe, by bold speculators who became Merchant Princes; they have passed through that happy epoch when the Celestial Empire was a mine of gold; the mine is still rich, but now it only yields brass, and is not so easily worked; their advance is therefore considerable. On the other hand, Great Britain, as regards China, is the only really importing country, for, compared with her, the United States and the Continent shew but very insignificant figures; she is, consequently, the only country that has established a substantial system of barter or exchange of produce, which is moreover greatly to her own advantage, for by her direct imports and by Opium, we have already seen that she introduces into Shanghai an amount of Thirty-six Millions of Taels, whereas she only takes away Twenty-two Millions and a half. Furnishing her Merchants therefore with goods through which they realize profits, and are without any expense in possession of funds with which to purchase native produce;—they (the Merchants) have at all times been enabled to land in Europe, Tea, Silk and Cotton under more favorable circumstances than others, and thus absorb the greater portion of the business of China; at the same time that London is made the general entrepot for all Exports from the "Far East." The numerous British Colonies situated in this part of the world also help to extend the circle of their transactions by the products exported from them, which increase their means of exchange. Besides, local trade or that between port and port, instead of being, as in the case with other nations a question of chance, is for them the natural corollary of these advantages, which enable them besides to keep up a considerable merchant fleet in these waters, forming indeed one half of the total amount of foreign tonnage. Of 88 houses of business, 53 are British, in which we include 7 Parsee houses of good standing; the Broking and Commission houses, with very few exceptions, and all the Banks, except one, are also British. Three Docks, one ship-building and two ship-repairing establishments are managed by British subjects, and worked with British capital.

Americans.—The Americans at Shanghai are, as is the case everywhere else, in the ascendant as regard Shipping; it is impossible to compete with their Steamers, except by opposing them by others of the same kind, and built on the same model. On the Yangtze line, seven Steamers out of nine are American; the others are distributed on the Ningpo, Hongkong and Japan routes; almost all are built with engines on the walking beam principle; one of them—the *Suwonada*—bears the palm for the rapidity of her coast voyages; she averages 14 knots. The fleet of Merchant sailing vessels of the United States, now that the seas are free, will soon resume its former importance; many American clippers, during the war, flew foreign flags. This year the tonnage of Sailing vessels and steamers was the same as in 1864, amounting to one-half that of the English vessels.

Germans.—Judging from the Return Tables of exports and imports, German Commerce would appear to be almost null, and would be disposed of by the mention of a few articles of relatively very small value; but the Germans, not finding in their own country sufficient elements of business, go elsewhere to seek them, and thus create a trade for themselves; their houses in Shanghai order out Manufactured goods from England, and return Chinese produce; they have also agents and branch houses in Japan, Siam, Singapore, Hongkong, and other ports of China.

French.—France, the country of "ideas," imports many into China by means of her missionaries, but she does not care for importing Cottons and Woollens—leaving to more practical nations a free field for transactions of such a profitable but vulgar nature. The table of imports from foreign countries marks only a series of cyphers to her credit; in Exports, the item Silk and Cocoons shows Peculs 5,844, and Tls. 2,415,198; and although this amount is but trifling, as the total export was 43,000 Bales, and as France must have taken more than the half for the consumption of her manufactures, it might still convey to the reader abroad an exaggerated idea of her trade at Shanghai. Well, of these 5,844 Peculs, which may be treated as 7,300 Bales, French houses only exported 2,500 Bales; the rest having been sent forward by English, Americans and Germans.

EXCHANGE DURING 1865.

(Ibid.)

From these two series of calculations may be deduced the state of Specie for the year 1865. On the one hand, the value of Goods imported from countries exceeding that of the Native produce sent to them; on the other, the value of Native and Foreign merchandize sent from Shanghai to the other ports, exceeding that which was received from them, thus forcing them to make returns in Specie; everything, it is evident, contributed to cause an influx of specie into Shanghai. Add to these, reasons, the total absence of local speculations, which, in former years set in motion such large sums of money, and the natural conclusion is that Exchange must have ranged very low; effectively, from 7*s.* 2*d.* in 1864, it fell to 6*s.* 2*d.* and 6*s.* 4*d.*, and only rose during the month of July, when it attained 6*s.* 6*d.* The eleven Banks established at Shanghai, found business very dull all throughout the year, and, in order to get rid of the Specie which they had on hand unemployed, they sent it to India, and sold it to the Colonial Government to mint coin. *Tls.* 9 761,796 were got rid of in this way, and the export still continued in January 1866. As the excess of Specie in Shanghai, has been thus passed off, and as mail advices report that no large quantities are likely to arrive from Europe, exchange when trade revives has every prospect of rising.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Saturday, 23rd June, 1866.

R. Mackenzie and the Agra and Masterman's Bank, *versus* Preston, Bruell & Co.

In this case, the plaintiff Mackenzie bought of the defendants 98 bales of shirtings, at the price of Tls. 18,375, on which the defendants handed him a *Godown order* for the delivery of the said shirtings.

The shirtings were subsequently assigned by Mackenzie to the Agra and Masterman's Bank; and on the Banks presenting the delivery order, the defendants refused to deliver up the goods.

Verdict was this day taken by consent, defendants to deliver goods and to pay interest at 10 per cent on cost price from the 6th instant, with costs.

Byron Bininger *versus* J. H. Wignall.

This was a claim for $50 50 for two rifles alleged to have been sold to defendant.

C. H. Richards:—I am clerk to plaintiff. I called on Mr. Wignall with reference to a bill for two rifles, and Mr. Wignall told me he had lost the rifles, that they had been stolen from his office, that he was not in funds to pay the bill then, but that if plaintiff would send the bill round in a week he could pay it. He said he regretted the loss, as it would prevent his taking goods on consignment in future. The bill was presented next week: a servant took it and brought back an answer.

To Defendant:—You said you did not know that you were responsible for them, but if plaintiff would send the bill round at the end of the week, you would pay it.

J. H. Wignall.—I do merchant's and broker's business. I went one day into defendant's store and saw two rifles. I said I thought they would sell; plaintiff said he was unable to get similar ones from Nagasaki because he had no *chop* (*i. e.* permission of the Chinese authorities) to import them. I said I thought I could get a *chop* if he would send the rifles round to me. After they came round, I sent them into the city by my clerk, and as they came back without a chop having been obtained, I directed my clerk to write to Suchau. In the meantime the rifles were stolen, one at one time and one a week after. I told plaintiff when the first one was stolen; and when the second was stolen I also informed him of that. after some little time he sent the bill round. He afterwards wrote. I was to receive no benefit from the transaction.

To Plaintiff.—When you asked me to pay, I told you you might send a *debit note* round. I deny that I was to receive any commission. I never offered them for sale. My only object was to get the *chop.*

Verdict was given for defendant, there being no proof of sale of goods.

H. B. M. BANKRUPTCY COURT.

June, 29th.

In re Jarvie Thorburn & Co.

Yesterday, the Court held a sitting (adjourned from the 18th ultimo) for the bankrupts to pass their last examination and to make application for their respective discharges.

Mr. Myburgh, on behalf of the bankrupts, regretted that they had not yet been able to prepare a statement of accounts as required by the 141st Section of the Bankruptcy Act, as they had several open accounts which could not be closed until the arrival of account sales from England, but it was expected that these would shortly come to hand. He therefore begged the Court to adjourn the sitting for a month or forty days. There being no objection to the application, the Court fixed the last sitting, &c. for Friday the 10th August next, but with liberty to apply for an earlier day if the accounts can be prepared.

NEWCHWANG.

Mr. Layard's reply to an enquiry by Colonel Sykes regarding rebel movements near Newchwang, explains a statement by Mr. Meadows in a circular published in the *North-China Herald* of the 9th instant, which at the time appeared rather mysterious. Alluding to to the imminent peril to the settlement from the presence of rebels, Mr. Meadows said

> Circumstances quite independent of the undersigned, and over which he has had no control, have hitherto constrained him to maintain a completely passive and silent attitude in the face of the excitement and alarm of the last few days. He has not felt himself free to offer his services to those who are under his civil jurisdiction as a centre of common action, nor to co-operate with his colleagues in their measures for defence, or that he could do so usefully until the time when the danger menacing the foreign community should have become so near and so obvious as to leave no room at Newchwang for incredulity real or affected, nor for doubt elsewhere as to the actual existence of such dangers. . . . The time has now arrived when he feels that the facts, speaking for themselves, give him again full liberty of action.

Mr. Layard's remarks explain the reason of this inability. A rebuke in the tone which characterises this reply has evidently been addressed to him for groundless apprehension and crying wolf where there was no wolf. Determined not to expose himself a second time to reproof, Mr. Meadows was this time determined to wait till the peril became so imminent, that there should be no possibility of subsequently denying its existence. Mr. Layard evidently knows nothing of the precarious nature of rebel movements in China and the uncertainty of the information to be obtained regarding them. Were he better informed, he would deem it wise rather to encourage than scoff at, the efforts of Consuls to provide for the safety of settlements entrusted to their care. The following is the dialogue to which we allude:—

Colonel Sykes asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether reports or dispatches had been received from Consul Meadows, at Newchang, respecting the approach of rebels in December last; also from Consul Medhurst, at Hankow, mentioning the proximity of a large rebel force and detailing the measures adopted for the protection of British property; and whether the consuls had suggested to the British Government any and what measures, for the future safety of the foreign settlements in in China.

Mr. Layard said it appeared that Consul Meadows, at Newchang, was very much alarmed at the first part of the winter and asked for arms, but there was no reason to believe that any attack had taken place upon the station. A large number of peasants took refuge at one place, and the consul went to see what was the matter; but instead of seeing any great armed force he found eight men on horseback, armed, and carrying bags; but they ran away directly a shot was fired at them, and their bags on investigation were found to contain women. (Laughter.) Since then he believed there had been no further room for alarm. He believed there had been a few rebels prowling about, but the Taepings had been entirely exterminated. With regard to the defence of the British settlements, he was not aware that any serious suggestions from from the consuls had been entertained by her Majesty's Government.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

June 26th, 1866.

Before G. F. Seward, Esq.,
J. W. Allen, Esq., } *Associates.*
A. G. Lambert, Esq., }

The Mercantile Pilot Co.,
versus
The Junk "Kyin Nyon Shan."

The members of the Mercantile Pilot Company claimed $1,500 for salvage of a Chinese junk, under circumstances set forth in the following plaint.

The libel of Alexander H. Smith, Henry Ingle, and John H. Simpson, on behalf of the Mercantile Pilot Company and their schooner the *Daniel Webster* of seventy seven tons, and a crew of six men, who libel for themselves, owners and crew, and for all others interested with them, a list of whose names is hereunto annexed, against the Chinese junk Kyin-nyon-shan, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, now lying and being in the port of Shanghai, and within the jurisdiction of this Consular Court, and against all persons intervening for their interest therein, in a case of salvage civil and maritime, allege as follows:—

1st.—The libellants say—that on the 23rd of May (about 5 P.M.) their schooner being outward bound to the inner pilot ground, they observed on the north bank at the entrance of the Yangtse river, a Chinese junk, making signals to to attract attention by waving a flag or piece or clothing attached to a bamboo. They kept the schooner off and ran down towards the junk as far as they could consistently with the safety of their own vessel, and then hove to. The Chinese junk, when they saw the schooner keep away, hauled up their own sampan which was fast astern, and getting into her came towards the schooner; the schooner also hoisted out her boat which went down to the sampan, and taking her in tow assisted her towards the schooner.

There were 13 Chinese in the sampan, who upon their arrival alongside the schooner, asked for permission to come on board, saying that their vessel was no longer seaworthy, and that their lives would be endangered by remaining longer on board her.

2nd.—The libellants then anchored their schooner, and, with their own yawl boarded the junk, which they found thumping heavily on the bank, and gradually heaving farther up; she was quite full of water, and her rudder was gone.

3rd.—Finding that her cargo was composed entirely of timber, the libellants determined to make an effort to save it, and for that purpose returned to the schooner and procured an anchor and cable, which they placed in position, securing the cable to the junk for the purpose of preventing her going further up on the bank; as the tide rose the junk floated, and swung fair to the anchor, to which she rode for some time, but the cable eventually parted, and part of it and the anchor were lost.

4th.—By this time, (12 midnight,) the ebb tide had made, and the junk commenced drifting seaward, when the schooner was got underweigh and suffered to drift out in company with the junk; before daylight, the moon having set, the libellants having lost sight of the junk and it being nearly low water, they brought their vessel to an anchor, as they feared the junk might have again grounded on the bank.

5th.—At daylight on the 24th of May, the libellants got their vessel under weigh, and shortly after, again sighted the junk bearing to the southward of them; they beat their schooner out to her, and took her in tow (about 7 A.M.) the light bearing E. N. E. The schooner succeeded in towing the junk about 12 miles, when the ebb tide becoming too strong, they were compelled to anchor.

6th.—At about 3.30 P.M., the libellants again got underweigh with the junk in tow, and towed her nearly up to the beacon, when the tow rope parted.

7th.—The P. & O. Steamer *Ganges* happening to pass at this time, the libellants ran their schooner near her and spoke her, asking those on board her to send down a tug boat from Shanghai, which they promised to do.

8th.—The libellants then boarded the junk again, with the intention of getting one of the schooner's bower anchors on board, but the wind and the sea having increased, it was deemed unsafe to trust an anchor and chain in the schooner's small yawl, and in attempting to get one on board from the schooner, the vessel of the libellants got on shore; they were compelled to lighten her by shifting casks of water, and other heavy moveables forward, to get her off, which they succeeded in doing in about ten minutes; the junk by this time was also aground; and as the water was now falling, it was evident that she could not be got off until the tide again flowed, which would not be until after day light the next morning. Under these circumstances it was resolved to anchor in the channel abreast of the junk, and wait for daylight and the steam tug that was ordered from Shanghai; the libellants accordingly sailed out into channel and anchored a short distance astern of the steamer *Yin-tze-fei*.

9th—At daylight (May 25th) there was a dense fog, with rain, and it was impossible to see any distance; about 6 o'clock it however cleared up a little, when the libellants saw the steamer *Kiangse* anchored between them and the junk; they got underweigh as soon as possible, and endeavoured to reach the junk, but the wind and tide being ahead, and the fog setting in very thick again, they were compelled to anchor. When the fog again cleared up they saw the *Kiangse* making fast to the junk; they also saw two tugs coming down, one of which proved to be the one ordered by the steamer *Ganges*; they immediately began to get underweigh to try to get to the *Kiangse*, but before they could succeed in doing so the *Kiangse* started with the junk in tow, the schooner at that time being not more than 3 to 4 cables lengths off.

10th.—The libellant Simpson then got into the schooner's yawl, over a thousand paces off, accompanied by the Captain of the junk, and proceeded alongside of the *Kiangse* and hailing her, asked for a passage to Shanghai for himself and the crew of the junk, which request was refused by the Captain of the *Kiangse* whose language was very abusive and far more violent than the occasion required. They were not permitted to remain on board their junk, but struck. The libellant Simpson then endeavoured to explain to the Captain of the *Kiangse* the nature of their claim upon the junk, to which he refused to listen, whereupon the libellant returned to his schooner.

11th.—The steam tug *Martin White* then came alongside the schooner, and the libellants Smith and Simpson went in the schooner's yawl on board her, taking the yawl in tow they proceeded alongside the *Kiangse* to represent the matter more fully to Capt. Law. Upon attempting to go on board they were ordered off by Capt. Law, who threatened to shoot them if they offered to board the junk; they then made fast to the after end of the junk; telling him at the same time that they did not wish to quarrel about the matter, but wished to explain more thoroughly to him. The Kiangse finally stopped and anchored, when the libellant Smith went on board. The libellant attempted to explain the matter to Captain Law, who refused to listen to anything the libellant had to say in reference to the junk. Captain Law said that he would give the libellant a passage to Shanghai if he wished to go, but that he would not take the crew of the junk or any one belonging to her. He said the libellants were a parcel of blackguards, and that he would take warrants out against them on his arrival in Shanghai. As the libellant was leaving the steamer to go on board his schooner, the steamer again started with the junk in tow, and Captain Law told him at the same time that if he attempted to board the junk or cut the hawser, he would shoot him. The libellant Simpson then went on board the *Fokelin* and procured a passage to Shanghai for the crew of the junk, and the schooner of the libellants again started on her outward voyage.

12th.—The libellants contend that the interference of the *Kiangse* was entirely uncalled for, and unlawful, and that the junk at the time of her seizure by the *Kiangse* was not derelict as will be shown in evidence. They likewise contend that, at the time of the *Kiangse's* interference they had with considerable risk to their own property, rescued the junk from a position of positive danger, and placed her in one of comparative safety, and that with the means at their disposal they would have been able to have effectually completed the task they had undertaken, without any assistance from the steamer *Kiangse* whatever, as will be shown in evidence.

The libellants say, that judging from the best information they have been able to acquire concerning the value of the said junk and cargo, they believe the junk in her present state to be worth One hundred and fifty Mex. dollars, ($150.00), and the cargo to be worth One thousand and nine hundred Mex. dollars, ($1,900.00), making the aggregate value to be Two thousand and fifty Mex. dollars, ($2,050.00), and they so allege the truth to be. Wherefore the libellants pray that process in due form of law, according to the course of this Court in cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction, may issue against the said junk, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and that all persons claiming any interest therein may be cited to appear, and to answer upon oath all and singular the matters aforesaid, and that this court will be pleased to decree to the libellants the sum of One thousand and five hundred Mex. dollars, ($1,500.00), as a reasonable and proper salvage in proportion to the value of the said junk and cargo, and that the said junk and cargo may be condemned and sold if necessary to pay said salvage, with costs, charges, and expenses, and that the libellants may have such other and further relief in the premises, as in law and justice they may be entitled to receive.

Alex. Smith,
H. Ingle,

To
Geo. F. Seward, Esq.
Judge in the Court of the U. S.
Consulate General, Shanghai.

Sworn to before me by the subscribers, this 15th day of June 1866.

A. B. Bradford,
Clerk of the Court.

The following reply was given by the Captain and Owners of the junk.

Personally appeared before R. Jenkins Consular Interpreter, Ung Kan-lang, master and owner of the Chinese junk named Kyin-yŏn-shun, and Hwang-men-yŏu, the owner of the wood cargo on board the junk, and after having had the various articles of the libel of Alex. Smith, Henry Ingle and John H. Simpson read to them, they acknowledge their correctness, making only the following exceptions: viz.

1. That they are not aware of having made the statement in the last sentence of Art. 1. about "their vessel being unseaworthy and their lives in danger;" but they now say that they might have said it then with truth.

2. That they were not witnesses to what is stated in Article 4, as they were below but not asleep, most of the time.

3. That they think the distance their junk was towed (Art. 5.) was not over 30 lee or 10 miles.

4. That the distance of the Pilot boat from the steamer *Kiangse* when she started with the junk in tow, was more than a thousand paces, something more than 3 or 4 cables as stated in Art. 9.

5. That in regard to Article 10 they say: that they were put upon their own junk by the pilot-boat's crew, they were not permitted to remain there, but driven off by the crew of the steamer.

That they are not competent witnesses to the matters contained in the Articles beyond No. 10: but that they consider the sum claimed to be altogether too heavy; and that they therefore beg the Consul General to decide what proportion of their property should be restored to them, what proportion should go to the Pilot boat, and how much should be paid to the steamer *Kiangse*; and they are willing to have the case decided upon the evidence now in Court with or without further evidence.

To which statement they affix their Signatures in presence of

R. Jenkins,
Consular Interpreter.

Signature of Junk-owners 押 郎 柑 翁

Mark of Wood-owners ○ 元 茂 黄

The Court, having read the plaint and reply, remarked that as the facts were admitted by the defendants in their main features, it would only be necessary to take evidence in regard to the question whether the pilot boat could have saved the junk without the aid of the *Kiangse*.

C. A. Koron, commander of the *Foh-ke-lin*;—on the 5th May I was running down the river. I met the *Ying-tze-fei*. The Captain told me the *Kiangse* was lying a little inside the beacon. He thought she was broken down. It was hazy weather; when I first saw her she was casting. I went close to her and saw she had a junk in tow. When I got up she was going dead slow. The *Daniel Webster* pilot boat was close to, making signals. I had no signal book on board, so ran down to ask what she wanted. I found she wanted the *Kiangse* to take a passenger. I followed the boat which put off from the *Daniel Webster*, and heard the Captain of the *Kiangse* tell it to sheer off or he would shoot them.

To Court:—The schooner could have saved the junk with the assistance of a tug-boat. The junk was not likely to break up if she had lain there for a month. She might have gone higher up on shore with the flood. It was flood tide; perhaps about an hour's flood. I do not think she would have gone higher up that day. From the state of the wind, she might probably have drifted straight up towards Woosung. I saw the *Martin White* a little afterwards. The *Martin White* arrived ten minutes after me. It would then have been quite feasible for either of us to have saved the junk. I saw the persons connected with the *Daniel Webster* endeavour to take possession of their junk. They were prevented by the *Kiangse's* people cutting at them with a cutlass.

To Mr. Ludlam. The *Daniel Webster* was distant about a mile from the *Kiangse* when I first saw her; not more, perhaps less.

Dominic Lynch, commander of *Martin White*.—I was hailed by the pilot of the *Ganges*, on the morning of the 25th, as I was lying off Fogg's jetty. He told me the *Daniel Webster* had a junk in tow down at the beacon, and wanted a steam tug to tow her up. I asked whether he had ordered any other boat, and he said, no. I got up steam and proceeded to the beacon. I saw the pilot boat, and went up for instructions. They told me that was their junk to which the *Kiangse* had made fast. The pilot (Mr. Simpson) came on board, and I steamed close up to the *Kiangse*. The latter's anchor was then being hove up. I told Mr. Simpson he had better get on his junk and take charge. The captain of the *Kiangse* hailed me and wanted to know what I had to do with that junk. I told him that I had been sent down to tow it to Shanghai, and was there to do it. A European from the *Kiangse* cut at the people from the *Daniel Webster*, when they tried to board the junk. The captain of the junk was anxious to get on board her, so I ran alongside and threw him on board. I could certainly have saved the junk. There could have been no danger of our losing her. The action of the *Kiangse* was not necessary to the safety of the junk. I supposed when I told the captain that I had been hired, he would have cast her off.

To Court.—The *Kiangse* had not got underweigh when I arrived, her anchor was down. The pilot boat was about a quarter of a mile from the junk when I arrived; there was a very light wind; she was under weigh. It would not have been safe for the junk to have lain there all night. If it had come on to blow, she might have gone to pieces.

J. S. Ludlam, on behalf of the plaintiffs, thought the evidence showed quite clearly it would have been very easy for the pilot boat to have saved the junk without the interference of the *Kiangse*. It had already towed the junk into a place of safety, and the tug for which they had sent to tow it to Shanghai, had arrived. Even if the *Martin White* had not come up in time, the *Foh-ke-lin* was at hand and could have taken it in tow.

Judgment.

For libellants to the extent of three-fifths of the value of the junk and cargo, after deducting the expenses incurred in the custody and care of the same, and the costs of court.

THE SALVAGE OF THE "KYIN NYON SHAN."

We have been requested by Captain Law to publish the following memorandum by several gentlemen who were passengers on board of the *Kiangse* at the time she towed the junk *Kyin-Nyon-Shan* off the south bank. The fact of the latter being derelict, however at the time the *Kiangse* took her in tow, appears by no means so clear as is here asserted. "Derelict" implies complete abandonment; not a mere temporary quitting a vessel with a view of returning, as was the case with the *Daniel Webster*, which was actually lying near the junk, after having rescued it at considerable risk and trouble, from almost certain destruction.

"We the undersigned passengers per *Kiangse* from Ningpo, hereby certify that, at 4.45 A.M. on the morning of the 25th May, 1866, the steamer was brought to near a Foochow wood junk, stranded on the South Bank, at the entrance of the Yangtse River, opposite the Beacon. The junk was abandoned by her crew and was commencing to break up, numbers of natives were on the Bank waiting to pick up portions of the wreck. Captain Law sent off a boat to the junk and took charge of her and afterwards made fast to her at considerable risk to his own vessel.

At about 9 o'clock A.M., a pilot boat and the tugs *Fokelin* and *Martin White* came down and claimed the Junk as having already been in their charge; they also forcibly put a crew on board her, and brought forward a Chinaman whom they represented as the owner of the junk.

Captain Law very very properly denied their claim and resented their using force in such an unjustifiable manner. Eventually one of the pilots came on board the *Kiangsi*, and on his return the crew sent by them on board the junk was recalled, and she remained under the charge of the *Kiangsi's* crew and was towed up to Shanghai by that steamer.

We wish to record our opinion that, as the junk was found abandoned and was in every sense of the word a derelict and a fair and lawful prize to the steamer *Kiangse*, Captain Dominic Lynch was especially to blame as he not only incited the pilots to use force, but also ran the *Fokelin* and *Martin White* lashed together, alongside the junk, and with his own hand pushed the Chinaman on board.

Dated on board the Str. *Kiangsi*.

The twenty-fifth day of May, 1866.

G. M. Brown,
Agent to Dent & Co. at Ningpo.
R. J. Forrest,
H. B. M's Consul for Ningpo.
Alex. T. Fuller,
Commander, H. B. M.'s Princess Royal.
Jas. F. Phillips,
Paymaster, H. B. M.'s Princess Royal.
W. H. Fawkes,
Mid., H. B. M.'s Princess Royal.

SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the Hook and Ladder Company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Thorne in the chair, and Mr. V. Seamen acting as Secretary.

The Chairman had great satisfaction in announcing that a full complement of members had enrolled themselves, Mr. Ashley had been appointed by the Municipal Council foreman of the Company, in consequence of his previous experience in that capacity at New York; so it only remained to elect first and second assistant foremen, and a secretary and treasurer. It would be well also to appoint a committee to draw up a set of rules. The duties of the Company would be very simple at present, as they had only to wait for a fire. There would be six axes, the same number of hooks and ladders, and a truck with ponies to draw it. The work of the members would commence at a fire. There would be a truck house, of which every one would have a key, so any one on hearing an alarm of fire, could go and order the truck to be harnessed. Once at the fire, everyone would be under the orders of the engineers and the officers of his own company. The Secretary would call the roll after a fire, and collect fines. The only thing needed in the way of uniform was a red shirt and a helmet. The former could be procured here, for the latter it was proposed to send to America, where a light, but strong one of the kind used by the New York firemen could be had for about $4. The principle work at fires would be to tear down buildings, cut beams, &c., as occasion might arise. The names of members would be sent in to the Municipal Council to be enrolled, and the police would call those living within their beats in the event of fire. He would now propose Mr. Groom, whose absence he much regretted, as 1st assistant foreman.

Mr. Vernon Seaman seconded this proposal which was carried unanimously; and on the motion of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Koch was unanimously elected 2nd assistant foreman.

Mr. Koch then proposed and Mr. R. W. Little seconded, that Mr. Thorne be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer; which was also carried.

It was then agreed that the officers of the Company should be considered ex-officio members of a Committee to draw up rules, and that Messrs. Stoddart, Stevenson and Meller be appointed to act with them.

The Chairman mentioned that the axes were as good as procured, and that he intended to ask Captain Maclean's permission to leave them at the main guard, where every member would go to take his own in case of fire. The hooks were being made and would soon be ready. There were 31 names on the list, and he wished it to be understood that these would be sent in to the Municipal Council for registry.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who expressed his gratification that it had been so fully attended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Commission Agent.
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.
THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of
A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.
House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper,
Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,
As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT.
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.
To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

BENZINE COLLAS.
THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.
Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co. Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD JUNE 30, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, OPIUM AND COTTON RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Dust.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Dust.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	7,533	...	...	...	...	7,553	...	...	233	52	...	62	71	14	412
City of Aberdeen	June 25	London, ...	4,979	...	...	...	432	5,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ganges, ...	....	Mail, ...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12,542	...	...	...	432	12,974	...	...	233	32	...	62	71	14	424
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	....	396	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	......		131	...	776	...
Ganges............	June 23	....	1248	997	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	......		...	...	1405	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......		...	...	...	...
			1644	...	...	...	..	...	406	...	...	...	......		131		2181	...

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared,*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	82	67	...	...	82	67	...	...	...	....	......		152	...	......	
Gauges............	June 23	....	244	196	...	...	244	196	...	...	...	....	......		...	...	......	
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	....		...	...	......	
			326	263	...	...	326	263	...	...	......	......	......		152			
			......		....		...	...	...	...	......	......	....		......		....	

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,...	411	411.00	520	621.00	5	6.00	5	5.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	4	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	415	415.00	520	621.00	5	6.00	5	5.00

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	31½	31.50	388	465.69	6	7.20	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.*		*Kiukiang.*		*Hankow.*		*Chefoo*		*Tientsin.*		*Newchwang.*		*Ningpo.*		*Foochow.*		*Nagasaki*		*Takao.*		*Total*	
	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	43	43.00	...	...	...	...	15	15.00	85	85.00	70	70.00	60	60.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	273.00
Patna	...	...	...	...	7	8.40	...	...	50	60.00	...	...	26	31.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	99.60
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	24	24.00	...	...	6	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	43.00	...	...	17	18.40	15	15.00	159	169.00	70	70.00	97	103.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	418.60

COTTON.

SHIP.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	JAPAN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	TOTAL *Piculs.*
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	312	786	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

CARGOES OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM FOOCHOW WITH NEW TEAS FOR FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867.

Vessel's Name.	*Destination.*	*Date of clearance.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*S. O. Pekoe.*	*S. Caper.*	*Mixed.*	*Total Black.*	*Green.*
Undine, (str.)...	Hongkong	May 19th	1 904 77	27.50	136 10	......	......	......	......	2,068.37	......
Fiery Cross, ...	London	do. 28th	6 683 95	......	170.31	166.53	42.84	4.38	......	7,067.98	......
Ariel, ...	do.	do. 28th	10.114.44	89 21	459.43	......	......	......	......	10,663.08	......
Serica, ...	do.	do. 28th	8,362.78	......	157.37	......	......	......	......	8,520.15	......
Tae-ping, ...	do.	do. 28th	8,053 87	152.83	826.06	42.62	......	......	......	9,075 38	......
Taitsing, ...	do.	do. 30th	7,524 42	10.80	235.15	......	82 47	8.60	2.07	7,861.51	......
Ziba, ...	Liverpool	June 1st	4 104.91	......	334.04	......	73.68	......	......	4,572.63	.. ...
Black Prince, ...	London	do. 1st	7,052.94	83.79	......	......	179.29	10.10	......	7,326.12	......
Erl King (str.)	do.	do 4th	6 9[illegible]1,31	70 50	894.18	......	392.27	11.31	......	8 359.57	......
Chinaman, ...	do.	do 4th	6,863.72	......	529.87	00.22	96.83	20.89	......	7,511.58	00 44
Flying Spur, ...	do.	do. 4th	6,568.13	......	95 15	4.00	156.00	13.00	......	6,936.28	......
Ada, ...	do.	do. 5th	6,5[illegible]7.[illegible]	95.04	125.62	......	......	......	......	6,728.43	......
Falcon, ...	do.	do 6th	7,[illegible]98.92	......	335.3[illegible]	27.86	27.75	......	......	7,089.89	00.33
Earl of Southesk, ...	do.	do. 8th	4 [illegible]3 .7	71.29	[illegible]0 05	18.75	217.88	......	......	5,103.67	......
Yang-tsze, ...	do.	do. 11th	5 6[illegible]2.8[illegible]	195.4[illegible]	616 [illegible]	3 27	45 29	......	......	6,523.66	......
T[illegible]na, ...	do.	do. 13th	5 984.[illegible]	84.00	.....	......	316.43	16.80	......	6,401.39	......
Cha[illegible]t, ...	Melbourne	do. 14th	2 2[illegible]	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,273.60	......
Ferona, ...	London	do. 18th	2 [illegible] 1	2.52	981 . 7	......	60.00	......	......	2,975 00	......
			109,083.38	885,89	5,589.90	763.22	1,690.78	85.08	2.07	117,658.32	[illegible]0 77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed		Cargo.	Consignees.
June	22	Princess	Ham	baq	212	Jacobson	Swatow	June	13	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	23	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	13	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	23	Buena Vista	Am	ship	547	Ayeres	Fuchau	...	14	Poles	Augustine Heard and Co
...	23	Sailors Home	Br	ship	1241	Bryant	Fuchau	...	14	do	Master
...	23	Gabalva	Br	baq	419	Wey	Swatow	...	11	Sugar	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
...	23	Chusan	Br	str	431	Burdis	Swatow	...	14	General	E. A. Reynolds
...	23	Fusi-Yama	Br	str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	...	21	do	Dent and Co
...	24	Plymouth Rock	Am	str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	...	21	do	Frazar and Co
...	24	Lansdowne	Br	ship	715	Spowart	Hongkong	...	13	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
...	24	Hoang-Ho	Br	ship	565	Carrington	Hankow	...	21	Teas	Preston, Breuell and Co
...	25	Pluto	Chi	str	......	Pike	Cruise				Chinese Government
...	25	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	24	General	Russell and Co
...	25	Ying-tsze-fei	Br	str	315	Stocks	Tientsin	...	21	do	Trautmann and Co
...	26	Aden	Br	str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	...	22	do	P. & O. Coy.
...	26	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	25	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	26	Helen Nicholson	Br	ship	716	Halliday	London	March	8	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	26	Bleneathra	Fr	baq	466	Doron	Cardiff	Jan	23	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
...	26	Simoda	Br	ship	650	Drysdale	Fuchau	June	22	General	Dow and Co
...	26	Antipodes	Br	baq	592	Woodruff	Hongkong v. Fuchau	...	13	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	26	Westminster	Br	ship	731	Bobey	London	Feb	13	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	26	Bertha & Pauline	Br	sch	276	Leamann	Amoy	June	12	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
...	26	John Stanton, Jnr.	Fr	ship	724	White	Fuchau	...	17	Poles	Frazar and Co
...	27	Niphon	Dut	bg	276	Carst	Amoy	...	18	General	T. Kroes and Co
...	27	Fanny	Br	baq	467	Waters	Swatow	...	3	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	27	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	26	General	Russell and Co
...	27	Alma	Am	sch	150	Eldridge	Nagasaki	...	18	do	Russell and Co
...	27	Kiang-loong	Am	str	915	West	Hankow	...	24	do	Augustine Heard and Co
...	27	Persia	Br	ship	1298	Clark	Cardiff	Feb	20	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
...	27	Conchita	Spa	baq	408	Benteria	Manila	Jan	18	Sugar	Phillips, Moore and Co
...	27	Nelly	Br	baq	400	Simpson	Hongkong	...	14	Coals	Olyphant and Co
...	27	Manila II	Ham	baq	500	Behrens	Hamburgh	Feb	15	General	Clausen Droege and Co
...	27	Minister Pahud	Dut	ship	656	Lepses	Cardiff	Oct	1	Coals	T. Kroes and Co
...	28	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	June	27	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	28	City of Nantes	Br	str	345	Mooney	Fuchau	...	20	do	J. H. Wignall and Co
...	28	Wilhelm Melhuish	Br	ship	707	Duncan	Sydney	May	14	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	28	Renown	Br	baq	440	Adams	Sydney	April	30	do	Frazar and Co.
...	29	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	June	28	General	Russell and Co
...	29	Huquong	Am	str	1383	Harmon	Hankow	...	24	do	Russell and Co
...	29	Sir Lancelot									
...	29	Wellington	Br	baq	415	Mabey	Singapore	...	7	do	Gilman and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.		Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
June	23	Ganges	Br	str	572	Bernard	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Coy.
...	23	City of Aberdeen	Br	sh	551	Game	London	Tea	Dent and Co
...	24	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	24	Yeddo	Br	str	290	Laity	Nagasaki	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
...	25	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	25	Plymouth Rock	Am	str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
...	26	Eunice Nicholas	Br	sh	1069	Barry	Fuchau	Opium, etc.	Captain
..	26	Paradies	Ham	baq	355	Popp	Newchwang	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
...	26	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	27	Cadiz	Br	str	481	Cates	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Coy.
...	27	Granada	Br	str	331	Davies	Nagasaki	Opium, etc.	P. & O. Coy.
...	27	Vulcan	Br	str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	J. H. Wignall and Co
...	27	Owari	Br	sh	323	Wright	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
...	27	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	28	Ying-tsze-fei	Br	str	315	Stocks	Tientsin & Chefoo	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	28	Szechuen	Am	str	513	Bisbee	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co.
...	28	Fusi-Yama	Br	str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	28	Express	Br	str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	28	Eagle	Am	lug	83	Russell	Guam	Stores	Master
....	29	Ousari	Br	baq	363	Paton	Keelung	Opium	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	29	Corea	Br	str	648	Russell	Hongkong & Canton	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	29	Kiangse	Am	str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JUNE 30, 1866.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig		Tonnage	Date of Arrival		Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 c	Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am	sh	1496	June	13	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
6 c	Agamemnon	George	Br	sh	988	June	9	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Dischrging
3 c	Alma	Eldridge	Am	sch	150	June	27	Nagasaki	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
7 p	Amaranth	Wuhamen	Ham	baq	338	June	3	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
7 s	Amiral Charner	Nedelec	Fr	baq	348	June	4	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
O U L	Antipodes	Woodruff	Br	baq	592	June	26	H'kong v. Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
7 s	Bertha & Pauline	Leamann	Bre	sch	276	June	26	Amoy	Bourjau Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Early
7 s	Bien Hoa	Leveque	Fr	baq	341	June	1	Sydney	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Immediately
7 c	Bleneathra	Doron	Br	baq	466	June	26	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br	baq	433	Aug	25	Yokohama			
1 c	Buena Vista	Ayeres	Am	sh	547	June	23	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co		Ft or Ch
7 c	Cinderella	Williams	Br	sh	877	Apr	6	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Cobang		Br	baq	357	June	5	Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 s	Conchita	Benteria	Spa	baq	408	June	27	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co		
5 c	Coral Nymph	Winchester	Br	sh	724	June	17	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 c	Coulnakyle	Morison	Br	sh	579	June	17	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 s	Cyane	Petersen	Ham	bg	225	June	11	Amoy	Telge, Nolting and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	4th proximo
7 c	Delengles	Dupont	Fr	baq	300	June	5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Master		Ft or Ch
8 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br	sch	145	July	21	Fuchau	P. F. Camn and Co		Laid up
6 c	Ellen Browse	Macdonald	Br	baq	315	May	24	Sunderland	Order	Manila	Early
1 c	Elizabeth	Fox	Br	baq	442	June	9	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Eliza	Altima	Spa	baq	405	June	2	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br	baq	398	May	11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Repairing
2 c	Fanny	Waters	Br	baq	467	June	27	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Fusi-Yama	Thompson	Br	baq	556	May	22	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
1 c	Gabalva	Wey	Br	baq	419	June	23	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Ft or Ch
5 c	Guajara	De Raffin	Fr	baq	276	May	9	Ningpo	Vaucher, Frères		For Sale
7 c	Helen Nicholson	Halliday	Br	sh	716	June	26	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
O D	Highflyer		Br	sh	1012	June	15	Hankow	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Illimani	Diamond	Br	baq	410	May	30	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
1 c	Isabella	Capper	Br	sh	1069	June	15	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Honolulu	4th proximo
1 c	John Stanton, Jnr	White	Br	sh	724	June	26	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	J. R. Worcester	Brown	Br	sh	821	May	31	Greenock	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Kew Keo	Beaglehole	Br	sch	331	June	3	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		
2 p	Knight Snowdon	Richardson	Br	sh	656	June	18	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
2 c	Lansdowne	Spowart	Br	sh	715	June	24	Hongkong	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Libra	Dirksen	Dut	bg	246	May	25	Swatow	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 30th inst
1 c	Lizzie Allen	Dunn	Br	sch	325	June	22	Fuchau	Augustine Heard and Co		Ft of Ch
7 s	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br	baq	468	June	20	Newcastle N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Manila II	Behrens	Ham	baq	500	June	27	Hamburgh	Clausen Droege and Co		Ft or Ch.
7 c	Marie Laure	Avril	Fr	sh	393	June	5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Vaucher, Frères		Ft or Ch
2 s	Maria Louisa	Aunlay	Spa	baq	361	June	2	Manila	Drucker and Co	Amoy	Cld. 30th inst
8 c	Minister Pahud	Lepses	Dut	sh	656	June	27	Cardiff	T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Moldavian	Blackburn	Br	baq	430	June	22	Swatow	Master	Keelung	Immediately
1 c	Nelly	Simpson	Br	baq	400	June	27	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co		
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br	baq	533	May	28	Sunderland	Todd and Co		
1 s	Niphon	Carst	Dut	bg	276	June	27	Amoy	T. Kroes and Co		Ft or Ch
7 s	Oceanica	Wilson	Br	baq	273	May	31	Sourabaya	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
H J	Pak Wan	Wawn	Br	sh	750	May	31	Sydney	Reid and Co	London	Early
6 c	Persia	Clark	Br	sh	1298	June	27	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Discharging
2 c	Peterborough	Orchard	Br	baq	560	June	18	Amoy	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br	sch	267	May	31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
1 s	Princess	Jacobson	Ham	baq	212	June	22	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	Early
	Renown	Adams	Br	baq	440	June	28	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Sailors Home	Bryant	Br	sh	1241	June	23	Fuchau	Master		Ft or Ch
0 s	Samuel	Wigzell	Br	baq	426	June	7	Sydney	Frazar & Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Sea Witch	Hughs	Br	baq	376	June	11	Swatow	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Simoda	Drysdale	Br	sh	650	June	26	Fuchau	Dow and Co		Ft or Ch
	Sir Lancelot					June	29				
6 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br	sh	708	June	8	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 c	Tewkesbury	Fowler	Br	sh	1017	May	26	Cardiff	F. R. Gamwell		Ft or Ch
3 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br	sh	1171	Mar	25	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
9 c	Tycoon	Mutter	Br	baq	352	June	4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Vigil	Thomson	Br	sh	540	June	19	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
	Wellington	Mabey	Br	baq	415	June	29	Singapore	Gilman and Co		
8 c	Westminster	Torey	Br	sh	731	June	26	London	Smith, Kennedy and Co		Discharging
8 c	Wilhelm Melhuish	Duncan	Br	sh	707	June	28	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
	67 Vessels										